





## Life Begins At Forty

"Do you know that if you are a resident of Canada or the United States you got your last year of life absolutely free?" That is to say, at the end of 1938 you had just as many years left to live as you had at the end of 1937."

The foregoing rather startling statement appears in a recent issue of *Toronto Starlight Night*, an editorial prelude to an article by Dr. E. Clark Noble, M.A., B.Sc., D.P.M., Medical Referee of the National Life Insurance Company with headquarters in Toronto.

The article in question deals with the extraordinary advances made by medical science in the past few years, showing such a remarkable acceleration that medical science was able, during the twelve months of 1938, to give up a donation to humanity on this continent another full year of life expectation.

The announcement, if founded upon unquestioned statistical data and if the statistics have not been misconstrued, as statistics sometimes are, opens up a great vista of speculation. For instance, one is inclined to ask: Will it be possible to extend the average human life span to 100 years? Will it continue to advance in geometric progression, as they undoubtedly have done in the past two or three decades, that the time is rapidly approaching when human life can be extended indefinitely. Certainly, if the progress of 1938 as construed by the editorial note, is maintained and exceeded, it is to be expected that at the end of every year thereafter, the life span is to be extended another full year?" If so, it can only be translated as extension to infinity.

On the other hand, does it mean that the saturation point in medical progress has been reached, and that hereafter there will be a stand down? That the rate of increase in the field of medical science and its application to disease and death. Apparently not, if Dr. Clark Noble, in his prophetic moments is correct, for he concludes his treatise on the progress of the past few years with the comforting statement that: "We may face the future with confidence that our span of life will be still further increased as years go by."

## More Disease Prospects

In his analytical article covering the increases in longevity on this continent in the past 30 years, Dr. Clark Noble states that "This increase has been most marked among males of middle and old age, and in females, the expectancy of life at birth having risen from 53 years to 61½ in the former instance, and from 35 years to 65 in the latter. The increase has been fairly gradual until the past 12 months when it has shown the remarkable increase of one full year."

Projections of some of the subject have been point to the fact that increases in longevity have been largely due to the savings which have been effected in infant mortality as a result of improved sanitation conditions and the preventive work of public health officials and their efforts to stamp out increases in recent years in the death rates attributed to such diseases as diphtheria, whooping cough, and smallpox.

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While the above is undeniably true to some extent, it is because more people are living to an older age than heretofore. In other words, a greater percentage of the population to-day has reached the age where they become susceptible to such diseases. This, at any rate, is the conclusion reached by Dr. Clark Noble, explaining his theory in the following words:

"During the 30 years prior to 1938, the decrease in the death rate among the young has been greater than the increase between the extremes of 80 per cent. at the low ages (1 to 4) to 25 per cent. at the high ages (65 to 74). It will be noted that the decrease involves all ages but is greater in the older age bracket with the result that the general population is ageing, and, therefore, we observe an apparent increase in the death rate from the diseases which take their toll in later life, particularly cancer, and degenerative diseases of the heart, arteries and kidneys."

## Hope For The Elderly

If these percentages are acceptable, and they appear to be no reason why they should not be, then we may demonstrate very clearly that not only is the saving of life in the early years has been tremendous on the other hand the more moderate saving in the later years of the human life span warrants Dr. Noble's use of the term "apparent" when applied to the increase in the death rate, and the decrease in the death rate from such diseases as cancer, etc. It should be noted, however, that there has been a conservation of longevity among the elderly as a result of medical research and discoveries, the recent discovery of the value of sulphonamide in the treatment of pneumonia being one of the latest.

So much has been done to increase the life expectancy of the infant, and so little can be done that it is reasonable to assume that any further extension of life which may ensue in the near future will increase the life expectancy of those who have reached middle age and beyond, and it is probable that "Life begins at Forty" will become literally a truism.

## Priceless Treasures

## U.S. Army Air Base

**Grace** Of An Anglo-Saxon King Yields Riches

The Daily Mail reported priceless treasures in gold and silver were dug up from the grave of an Anglo-Saxon King in New England, and its discoverer, a local boy, has been before Secretary of War Woodring.

Reaching the head of the treasures after nearly a year's digging, the paper said, the archaeologists used their hands to prevent damage to what had been learned about the history of the land on which the jeweler was wearing a gold bangle carved in baroque fashion, a massive gold helmet encrusted with precious stones, a solid silver bowl 30 inches in diameter, and three rings and six bracelets covered with rubies and emeralds.

The objects will be sent to the British Museum where they will be cleaned by experts.

## Have Their Own Language

Circus folk have a language all their own. To them, camels are "humpies," monkeys are "mumpsies," old folks, hippopotamus, bears, etc., are "gravediggers," and ostrich are "turkeys." People who take in all the fun sights but never buy tickets are "lett-fleas" to the base.

A new mineral officially named "Dickens" has been found in Wyoming. Dickens.

## A Synthetic Age

The Marvelous Strides That Science Has Made

If Henry W. Ford could serve notice on his world that "Things are not what they seem," do it, too, without surprising the customers at large—but his poor old son, the captain, for whom it was then the curious, to-day may well wonder what would be his verbal reaction if confronted by the present masters of the meet, manners, and matters that flock the world as it keeps on turning.

Shakespeare dealt with the question of appearance a bit differently. His problem was that "All that glitters is not gold." And this is true to-day, the answer may well be "Who cares?" Today it is a popular theory that all is well with the world, that all is well with man, and that all is well with the world. Even so, it seems to have a generous maul of followers. And that does not make them blameless. As long as he does not trespass on his neighbor's property, he is safe. He has a right to form an opinion and stick to it, that is provided he lives in a free country where ideas are not repressed, and the government still have a voice in government.

The question of life, may well be called a synthetic age. Time was when a salesman's persuasive "Just as good" meant an employer of men to be a good employer of a trade.

But not necessarily so.

More, the buyer expects substitutes and marvels at the strides

science has made—knows that original sources of materials are being changed because of the magic

chemistry. Manufactured pearls, silk

without benefit of mulberry leaves

textiles created from milk, glass,

wood, and many other unlikely things are already accepted without

prius.

Longfellow was right. "They are not what they seem." They are not what they seem, and the last word of today's bard who chanted the great hard who wrote in the Avon, and say "The world's my oyster." And not, however, to be opened with a knife, but to be consumed by the hand.

Equally as character is the man who, while traveling, makes the most of the new speeds thus magically made available, on errands of emergency, business and pleasure.

He first reaches the heights of the sun, gravels all in Florence, two days out of New York. A group of publishers has an opportunity to feed the public mind with the most portentous interviews with the President and other statesmen and yet be back at work within a week. Already twice the speed of the transatlantic liner.

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# Five Attempts To Be Made This Year To Scale World's Highest Mountain Peak

Mountaineering in the Himalayas is becoming more popular. This year there are five expeditions, one German, one American, one Polish and one Swiss, says the India News-Bulletin.

In the Himalayas are many peaks higher than the highest Europe has to offer, and for the more ambitious there are Everest, Godwin-Austen (18,500 feet), Kangchenjunga, Nanga Parbat, K2, Mount Devi and Kanchenjunga, all at 25,000 feet or more which only last two have been climbed to the top.

When mountaineers first surveyed the Himalayas they were surprised by the vastness of the plateaus. Scientists warned them man could not breathe above 22,000 feet without oxygen, man could not sleep above 20,000 feet, and one by one these beliefs were disproved.

The Duke of Abruzzi in 1909 climbed to 24,000 feet near Godwin-Austen. F. S. Smythe in 1933 slept for 15 hours at an altitude of 26,000 feet on Mount Everest and has proved that man's system can adapt itself to existence on the meager oxygen to be found at high altitudes. Mount Everest is 29,141 feet.

The Everest expedition of 1932 and 1934, in spite of the tragic loss of Mallory and Irvine, gave a great impetus to the study of high-altitude physiology. There began a series of attacks on the giants. Some of these expeditions were the skillfully planned affairs of experienced men—like the Swiss who, after a long climb, there was one who won the daring and foxy attack of a single, inexperienced man, Wilson, who lost his life on Everest.

Two other attempts on Nanga Parbat in 1934 and 1937 ended tragically. In June last a German-Swiss expedition scaled "The Tent" peak, 24,090 foot mountain near Kanchenjunga.

For Americans are on their way to Godwin-Austen, 28,290 feet, the second highest mountain in the world. This mountain is beautiful in its symmetry but mighty and dangerous the approach to the top.

The highest mountain climbed to the top by man is Nandi Devi, (25,645 feet).

## Praise For Farmers

Governor of Hudson's Bay Co. Pays Tribute To Their Courage

"Wonderful courage" of Canada's western farmers for their pluck, year after year, in the face of the most forbidding features of Canadian life. Patrick Ashley Cooper, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company and director of the Bank of England, said in Quebec before the annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Agriculture:

"In spite of repeated setbacks with their crops western farmers have continued to work their lands even when under difficulties faced them." Dr. Cooper: "They have always kept smiling and hopeful. I am happy to see prospects of good crops throughout the west this year. It justifies the farmers' faith in the country."

Mr. Cooper explained jokingly how the royal visit had made his business activities in Western Canada more difficult.

"I know, wherever I went in the west after the King and Queen had passed I found no one wanted to talk business. They would talk all right—but all about the King and Queen."

## Standards Of Education

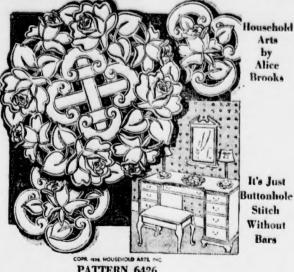
Should Be Taught How To Assess Human And Spiritual Values

Canada, we feel greatly is too inclined to measure education by the number of her schools and universities and by statistics of literacy. Yet we might have this land dotted with fine schools but still have a greater education packed with students and have the lowest illiteracy rate in the world and yet not have real education. People are not educated by being taught to read and write. They are not educated by being made into specialists or technicians with respect to some particular activity. They are educated only when they are taught how to think about it, how to have a human and spiritual values; taught how to conduct themselves with respect to their duties and responsibilities toward their fellow-men.—The Ottawa Journal.

Sugar, sugar, and cream, used in the making of ice cream, are heating fuel-foods.

Lightning started more than 200 forest fires in a single day in the states of Oregon and Washington.

## Simple Cutwork Has Formal Beauty



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

It's Just  
Buttonhole  
Stitch  
Without  
Bars

The woman who loves beautiful accessories always favors cutwork. It is rich and delicate, and besides it is a most durable form of needlework. This set of doilies—the larger is 11 inches, the smaller 7½ inches, a motif 14 x 14 inches, 2 motifs 7½ x 7½ inches; materials needed: 100 yards of stitching; color schemes.

In a letter he said, "we will probably be shooting rockets regularly into the stratosphere, carrying automatic weather instruments. We may also see rockets whizzing around the earth at speeds of 20,000 feet to 25,000 feet per hour."

He added: "We will be shooting fast mail express swifter than a bullet."

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Materials: 100 yards of stitching; color schemes.

Pattern: 445. Price: 20 cents in coin (stamp cannot be accepted).

To Household Arts Department, Winnipeg News-Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

## Romance Of Botany

Present Day Knowledge Largely Founded On Botanical Studies

Some interesting information on the history of the naming of the plants of the world is given in a paper given by A. Hornby, Head Gardener, Dominion Experimental Station, Summerland, B.C. In 300 B.C. lived a famous philosopher known as Theophrastus. He was the first to name plants of the earth. He was a student of Aristotle.

Theophrastus wrote two books on plants, describing about 500 species, mostly of a medicinal kind. Modern botany, however, did not begin until the knowledge of plants obtained by the old-time herbalists.

The next great name is that of Pliny, the elder. He was the admiral of the Roman fleet sent up the Tiber to the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79. He had written 16 books on plants, two of which treated of the common value of plants.

From these two books, the father of modern botany, A.D. 1700, there were several more plagues, but in Sweden in 1707 A.D. was born a child who was destined to be known as the father of the science of botany. His name was Linnaeus, who by patient research reduced the hundred-and-one names given to each plant to two; the generic name and the specific name. He was not only the royal botanist of Sweden but the most famous physician of the day.

An interesting story in connection with the fate of the wonderful collection of Linnaeus is told in his lifetime. Roughly the collection consisted of 30,000, 1,500 shells, 2,000 minerals, and 19,000 plants. Knowing the value of his collection, Sir James Smith, an English botanist, bought it from the widow of Linnaeus for 900 guineas. The transaction took place during the absence of the King of Sweden and finding the Englishman had paid him well, he frigged to pursue and overtake the departing British ship. In an exciting chase, the British ship outpaced the Swedish vessel and reached its precious cargo safely in London where the Linnaea Society, one of the most learned bodies of the present day, was founded.

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## SAYS STRENGTH OF PEACE FRONT MAY AVERT WAR

**London.** — On the eve of parliament's adjournment for two months, the foreign secretary, Viscount Halifax, cautioned Great Britain against taking the world situation too lightly.

Still, he said, "we must remain on the alert, taking a more optimistic view, asserted that war was unlikely.

The foreign secretary told the lords in a foreign affairs debate that in the last few weeks or months, the world situation cannot encourage anyone to feel complacent about the situation in which the world finds itself.

"It is felt by the people of all countries and therefore we cannot be complacent. It would not be in accordance with the facts and possibilities as we believe them to exist."

But Sir Thomas, addressing a political gathering at Oban, Scotland, said the government had "very good reasons" for believing "war is not likely."

These reasons, he said, were "the growing strength of the nation" and the strength of the "peace front."

Lord Halifax told the lords that the government had done everything possible to "strengthen deterrents to war," adding:

"... only remains for us to keep united, as far as we may, to keep united, to avoid exaggerated attention to rumors and to be neither over-confident nor over-pessimistic."

In his speech of the international situation, the foreign secretary said:

"Great Britain was prepared to use her good offices "if and when they could usefully be employed" to mediate the Chinese-Japanese conflict."

Continued anti-British agitation in North China could injure further relations between Britain and Japan with all the consequent strain and deterioration must inevitably bring."

The Japans under the July 22 agreement assumed responsibility for maintaining order in Japanese-controlled Manchuria, and British government will expect them to put down agitation and check anti-British propaganda in those areas."

Britain was watching the Danzig situation closely and was fully alive to possible repercussions or developments in that quarter upon the future of European peace."

The main difficulty in concluding a peace front, he said, was finding a formula that will be likely to cover indirect aggression without in any way encroaching on the independence or neutrality of other countries.

It is no secret, Lord Halifax said, "that the proposals the British and French have made have appeared to the Soviet government insufficiently compensated, while the formula has seemed to His Majesty's government and the French government to go too far in the other direction."

## Canada's Governor-General

### Premier King May Request Second Term For Lord Tweedsmuir

Ottawa.—Indication that efforts will be made to nominate Lord Tweedsmuir for a second term as governor-general of Canada was given by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

The prime minister was asked if any consideration had been given to the selection of a successor to Lord Tweedsmuir, whose five-year term expires next year. "I have been very happy to have Lord Tweedsmuir here and would like him to stay for another term," the prime minister said. "I would consider an extension to his term before I would think about his successor."

A despatch from London said the 44-year-old Duke of Devonshire, son of a former Canadian governor-general, is being spoken of as a possible successor to Lord Tweedsmuir.

### Battle With Arabs

Jerusalem.—British troops killed nine Arabs and wounded 20 others in an engagement with a large rebel band south of Bethlehem. Several prisoners were taken. British officers believed the rebels responsible for killing one British private for killing another British private for killing four others July 23.

### Only Free Questions

London.—The naval air service wants more gunners and they don't have to be Einstein. Instead of examinations in mathematics, all they will have to pass is a special "intelligence test" of five questions, none about gunnery.

## Strengthen Navy

### Britain Will Add 150 New Vessels To Construction Program

**London.** — Geoffrey Shakespeare, financial secretary to the admiralty, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that Britain would add mostly smaller craft such as trawlers, to the 1939 naval construction program. The additions, he said, would include 107 trawlers for minesweeping and 50 anti-submarine work-boats. The remainder would be specially built and the remainder purchased and converted.

The government also plans to conduct a luncheon meeting of 500 leading Vancouver citizens under auspices of the Canadian Legion on "The Air Defence of Canada."

Other new vessels would include 10 big minewepers, six boom defence vessels and one cable ship.

A floating dock to accommodate small craft up to 5,000 tons already has been purchased, he announced and that would be available when the discussions later and provisions for meeting the cost will be made in supplement budget estimate.

Mr. Shakespeare estimated the cost of the new vessels at about \$50,000,000.

In reply to a question, he said the main naval building program would continue to be governed by the statement he made at the beginning of the year.

"We cannot depart from that without breaking the naval treaty of limitation," he said.

## Wheat Quota Plan

### United States Delegate To Conference Makes Proposal

**London.** — It was claimed that Ray Loring, the United States delegate to the "Big Four" war conference in London, had proposed a five-year quota scheme for the exportation of wheat from Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina.

The proposal agreed upon Canada would export 40 per cent of the amount.

The "Big Four" would export 40 per cent, which was estimated to be the yearly world demand. Out of this amount Canada would export 40 per cent, Argentina 23 per cent, the United States 19 per cent, and Australia 18 per cent.

Referring to expenditures being made for defence, he said that they are designed to bring the Dominion into the war.

"I say to day that for the future it (defence) is no longer a question of politics, it is no longer a question of race against race."

It is now a question of the preservation of the most precious thing that has been given this country by the two races that govern it—freedom."

Speaking of the rebuilding of the Canadian Air Force, he said:

"Canada," he added, "has tremendous potentialities of power during the war that appeared like 'dandelions in a field' and since then experienced civilian and military pilots have been produced."

"We can have no fear on this score in case of war or emergency."

In a brief reference to aeroplane manufacturing in Canada, he said:

"Many further orders for aircraft we may well shortly be placed in this country."

He did not elaborate on the remark.

## AIR FORCE LEADER SEES REAL DANGER TO OUR DOMINION

**Vancouver.** — Air Marshal W. A. Bishop, V.C., said, "There is real danger of a fight ahead of us" and predicted that "if called upon, the new Royal Canadian Air Force will outlast the German Luftwaffe" established in the last war.

The Canadian war ace addressed a luncheon meeting of 500 leading Vancouver citizens under auspices of the Canadian Legion on "The Air Defence of Canada."

Speaking of the possibility of a new war, he said: "Canada will be in this fight because she cannot keep out of it." He said Canada had not for the defense of the United Kingdom nor in the general interests of the empire, but for her own survival.

The "surest guarantee of world peace," he said, "is that Canada is a strong, overwhelming force in the united British empire and development of Canada's air force is the greatest contribution the Dominion can make."

Air Marshal Bishop said the empire, with its heritage of democracy and freedom, was menaced "by nations that were a few years ago insignificant powers in the world."

Speaking of the war that was subject to attack, in addition, the Dominion would be the strategic point of attack for invasion on the part of Germany.

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"Many further orders for aircraft we may well shortly be placed in this country."

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## Praise For Hitler

**London.** — Laden with gifts, three girls who were before Chancellor Hitler in Berlin's Reichstag returned home with pride.

It was understood that the chair of the conference had suggested as a solution of the problem that those countries with large surpluses of wheat be given preference over countries with smaller consumption accounts for the greater share of their production.

This would mean that the United States and Canada would be asked to renounce the exportation of large amounts of wheat for the benefit of Canada and the Argentine, where surplus stocks are expected to be large.

## Britain May Have Election

**Prague.** — Minister Chamberlain In Favor Of One Year Term

**London.** — Unless the international situation deteriorates sharply Britain is almost sure to have a general election in November.

Parliament was adjourned until Oct. 3 when it is expected it will sit three weeks before dissolution in preparation for the election.

The Chamberlain government could go on for a year before a general election to the people, but Home Minister Chamberlain favors an election this year unless the international situation interferes.

**Police Dog Dies Near Lord Halifax.** — A police dog used by Royal Canadian Mounted Police of the Halifax detachment found an elderly Spryfield man, lost in his house, dead near the front door after an hour. Police were notified about 11 p.m. of the disappearance of 76-year-old William Mackenzie. The dog was taken out, given the scent and before midnight the aged man was found.

## BC Lower Gas Price

**Victoria.** — British Columbia motorists will be able to buy their gasoline more cheaply after August 7 under an order issued by the provincial government, which has forced wholesale prices three cents a gallon and faced the price spread between wholesale and retail prices.

## Russian Pilot Meets Death

**Moscow.** — Mikhail Alexeiev, Soviet pilot known for altitude flights and recently as a test pilot of military planes, was killed in performance of duty. The announcement of his death gave no details.

In the United States to question the supremacy of American beauties are Joyce Claxton (left), "Miss London"; and Andree Lorraine (right), "Miss Paris". They are pictured upon arrival at New York.

## DEVELOPS BETTER LIGHT

### Western Man, E. M. Johnston, Appointed Supervisor

**Ottawa.** — E. M. Johnston, supervisor of financial mortgages, has been appointed supervisor of the Central Mortgage Bank. It was announced yesterday.

Mr. Johnston was born and educated in Scotland and came to Canada in 1910. After four years' overseas service he joined the staff of the soldier settlement board in June, 1919. He was appointed assistant supervisor of the board's Winnipeg office in 1921. Since 1922 and until he became associated with the Central Mortgage Bank, he served as supervisor for the soldier settlement board in Regina, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

"His experience in these positions has given him considerable knowledge and insight into the problems and difficulties of mortgage banking and the conditions and problems affecting western farming," says the brief statement accompanying the announcement.



## ADJOURNMENT OF BRITISH HOUSE FOR TWO MONTHS

**London.** — Prime Minister Chamberlain overrode a minor revolt within his own party, was a 250 to 132 vote of confidence and pushed through his motion to adjourn parliament for two months.

Liberals and Labor members supported by a group of Conservatives and independents, including Winston Churchill, attempted to have the motion defeated.

Dr. Leslie E. Howlett, Ottawa, of International Research Institute, was better than the rest for his colour grading of furs, paint manufacture and other industries. In 1936 Edward Island furs have been graded as fourth highest, which is subject to great variations. The Department of Agriculture asked the Research Council to work out a more satisfactory system and Dr. Howlett did it.

## Elaborate Precautions

### Dig A Big Hole For Hiding During War

**London.** — A hole 50 feet deep and 100 feet across, which will be better than the rest for his colour grading of furs, paint manufacture and other industries. In 1936 Edward Island furs have been graded as fourth highest, which is subject to great variations. The Department of Agriculture asked the Research Council to work out a more satisfactory system and Dr. Howlett did it.

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## Mortgage Bank

### Western Man, E. M. Johnston, Appointed Supervisor

**Ottawa.** — E. M. Johnston, supervisor of financial mortgages, has been appointed supervisor of the Central Mortgage Bank. It was announced yesterday.

Mr. Johnston was born and educated in Scotland and came to Canada in 1910. After four years' overseas service he joined the staff of the soldier settlement board in June, 1919. He was appointed assistant supervisor of the board's Winnipeg office in 1921. Since 1922 and until he became associated with the Central Mortgage Bank, he served as supervisor for the soldier settlement board in Regina, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Mr. Johnston has been closely associated with the Central Mortgage Bank since its formation in 1922.

Reliable sources however attributed the following statement as being issued from the conference:

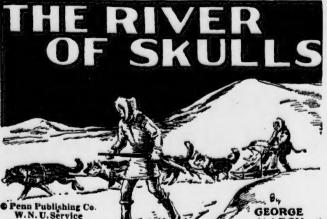
"Ville d'Este was not chosen by the conference for this meeting because he had been denied an audience with the Japanese ambassador to Rome."

The Japanese ambassador to Rome, Count Giacomo Ciano and Count Josaphat Von Ribbentrop signed the German-Japan military alliance at Ville d'Este May 22.

The Japanese ambassadors to Rome and Germany have been represented at the conference for the purpose of concluding an alliance with Japan and the axis powers, though the matter has caused divided councils in Tokyo.

Diplomatic sources reported a Japanese





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## CHAPTER II.—Continued

"It's simply a question of grub," Alan replied. "To go far into this country, a man would have to winter there and find the caribou—or starve."

The big man nodded. "That's it! It's always a matter of grub in the bush. Ever hear of the River of Skulls?"

"River of Skulls!" gasped Noel, his eyes wide with fear. "De spirit river? De fer en de lan of de Caribou People?"

"The old Montagnais has many tales of this unknown country," explained Alan. "This River of Skulls is supposed to be haunted by spirits. No one has ever been there. It is old men's talk."

The man in the lard skid looked hard at the speaker, as he said: "How do you know no one has ever been there?"

Alan answered coolly. "No one from Fort George has ever been there."

"You're right, lad! And it's supposed to be the Koksoak."

"The River of Stars?"

"I don't know. It may flow into the Koksoak. Gabriel Dessaune, at Fort George, says all the rivers northeast of the Great Bear flow north into Hudson's Straits. He was once trader for the Revillon Freres at Fort Chimo, the Koksoak."

The eyes of the giant shone with sudden interest. "The Koksoak eh! At Chimo, and he's now at Fort George? By golly, that's interesting!"

The sudden rising of Rough who waved to the door, a low rumble in his throat, checked the speaker.

"Someone is coming," announced Alan, watching the face of the big man. "Why, I expect into a smile."

McCord threw open the heavy slab door of the shack.



"Hello, dad!"

"Hello, dad! Where on earth did this sled and dog harness come from? I noticed the dogs were the right size."

Both the boys sat with a .22 calibre rifle in one hand, the other holding three snowshoe rabbits, stood a slender, hooded figure clothed in white. The boy's bay drawl was thick.

"We've got some visitors," replied the man in the doorway. "Hang those rabbits up and come before these boys eat up all of your supper."

"They're dead," he cleared his throat and turned to his surprised guests.

"I didn't tell you I had a partner, wintering with me," he explained, with a chuckle. "In fact I wouldn't have known him if he wasn't with me. I see from your face you think I'm crazy to bring a girl into this country," he added to Alan, who shook his head doubtfully. "But she wouldn't let me come alone."

"I was wrong, but what could I do?"

"She's as strong and able as a boy; good shot, handy in a canoe and can walk on my feet. Well, here she is!"

The door opened and the girl closed it behind her and stood leaning against it. With a toss of her head she took the brunt of her partner's gaze. Her face, bronzed sun and wind, was framed in a tumbled mass of gold.

"Heather," said the giant, with a wave of the hand, as the questioning

eyes of the girl sought his, then curiously met the embarrassed gaze of the boys. "Alan Cameron here, of Fort George; with Noel and Rough, waiting to-day, stayin' out."

"Gosh!" said the girl.

"She's John McCord's daughter," thought Alan, as he noted the tall, symmetrical build of the girl which matched his pink coat and the heavy stuff leggings forced to conceal."

"She has all the blue of his eyes and the yellow of his hair."

The girl gave him a hand to help him out of the sled. She had bent slightly forward, ears pricked, brown eyes watching her closely, she cried:

"What a beautiful dog! Dan! Did you say he was a wolf?" She turned to Alan, painfully aware of her ten day growth of beard and his winter coat clothes.

"Rough,"

"Come on, girl, get off your coat and those heavy moccasins and socks and have some supper," broke in the giant. "It won't be dark and we have a campfire ready."

The girl left the sled and went into the connecting room while her father started a batch of corn bread and filled a tea-pot. She set a small chair with aluminum plates and cups and moved it to the center of the room.

Embarrassed, Alan and Noel heated water from the sled and made themselves more presentable without marked success. When Heather McCord appeared, Alan refused a seat at the table, which he could not eat, and took his stool back in the shadows of the room lit by the single candle and the fire.

"I'm sorry," she said to Alan, "but I can't eat with us."

"The living room is the deer broth, thanks. In a day or two Noel and I'll make up for it."

She seemed to Alan hardly more than seven or eight years old. Still he was a good talker and both Dessaune down at Fort George, and the sweater she wore accentuated the clean lines of her shoulder and bust, and when she reached for a candle-light pick up the deep gold in the unruly hair, bobbed at the nap of her round neck, loveliness as was the picture she made, she was not lovelier than the raven-haired Berthe.

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Heather had a good appetite, but a dog or two had shown you what a real sled-dog is," replied the giant, stroking the head of the sleeping dog at his side.

"With? Hang night all?" The girl was still smiling.

McCord moved the table back to the wall, lit his pipe, then turned to the man who was watching him curiously.

"Are you afraid to travel beyond the Sinking Lakes?"

For a space the surprised youth sitting on the stool and the man who snatched him back over him clasped each other's eyes. What was that?

The blood leaped in the veins of the son of Graham Cameron, once known for his daring from the days of the Little White. Was this stranger with the ice-blue eyes putting his courage to the test?

"You think I'm afraid to go into that country? I tell you it's just a question of your own sense — of whether you'll slave over me."

The bearded face with its livid scar was thrust closer. The cold eyes snapped with the glitter of challenge. The man was Graham Cameron was in that last home.

"Would you go with me—next year?" the giant asked.

In frightened protest Noel cried:

"De Land de Caribou People? Not de Land, no, not de Land!"

## THE RIVER OF SKULLS

Alan impatiently waved his friend back as he rose to his feet to meet the questioning eyes that searched his. "You're right, Noel," said McCord. "I told you, his last fact, with suppressed excitement: "We've saved our lives. And we owe you much. But I don't go into the bush with a man I don't trust. You've asked me a question. Well, I'll answer you before I answer. Who are you, and why are you here?"

The man whose piercing blue eyes met the sparer's face, leaned forward. "Fair treatment," agreed McCord. "I'm down Ottawa way, but I've spent a good many years in the bush. I'm up here with the idea of doing some trapping. I've heard of a big trade of black and silver foxes comes down to the coast from those headwaters—black marten, too, and lynx."

"What did he say?" asked Alan, as the giant recited his list of the animals he had seen. "What did he say?"

"She's John McCord's daughter," thought Alan, as he noted the tall, symmetrical build of the girl which matched his pink coat and the heavy stuff leggings forced to conceal."

"She has all the blue of his eyes and the yellow of his hair."

The girl gave him a hand to help him out of the sled. She had bent slightly forward, ears pricked, brown eyes watching her closely, she cried:

"What a beautiful dog! Dan! Did you say he was a wolf?" She turned to Alan, painfully aware of her ten day growth of beard and his winter coat clothes.

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When Heather McCord appeared, Alan refused a seat at the table, which he could not eat, and took his stool back in the shadows of the room lit by the single candle and the fire.

"Good morning!" she said. "Feel good after the food and sleep, and she added with a laugh, "after the shave?"

The giant stood flooded Alan's dark, frost-burned face. "I'll be as good as new in a few days," he said.

"Rough, who had slept indoors as an evening visitor to a sled, was deeply fatigued. He stretched, shook himself, then walked to the girl who had placed her hand on the massive skull. Ears forward, the husky marmot-like animal with his pale eyes sniffling, then ran with the rest of the herd.

"You've put a spell on him!" exclaimed the surprised Alan. "The first stranger he's ever made up to."

"We'll be stronger longs," she said and calmly took his hand. "Hans Jöns in her two hands, while his hands slowly to and fro as he looked into the giant's eyes.

"You've got a way with dogs," commented Alan.

She laughed. "I wouldn't be the same if I didn't have a dog. I've got a big dog, too. Gee, what muscles he's got! You're a darling old bear, aren't you, Roughy?"

As Alan watched her he wondered what could have been the secret of such a girl. "I've heard of her," he said. "John McCord brought a girl into the heart of the Unavaq barrens. (To Be Continued.)

## SECRET OF SUCCESS

I think the secret of success has something to do with the necessary qualities behind them—the desire to succeed, the secret of success itself lies in the determination to succeed."

As Alan watched her he wondered what could have been the secret of such a girl, everyone knew know he receives in the battle, will only never him the more—Andrew Carnegie.

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## MUSIC LESSONS FOR QUINTS

## WILL BE AN IMPORTANT PART OF THREE EDUCATION

The Diomene quintuplets show more than the usual aptitude for music, but this will be an important part of their education, according to Lawrence Mason, music and drama critic of the Toronto Globe and Mail, in an article in that newspaper.

Lawrence Mason has been in touch with Dr. A. Dafoe, personal physician to the children, and with other members of the board of guardians, Mr. Mason obtained an outline of the musical education planned for the famous Diomene quintuplets.

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—  
**PHONE**  
**JAS. SMITH**

**THEATRE**

THURS., AUG. 10  
DOUBLE FEATURE  
LAUREL & HARDY  
— IN —  
“SWISS MISS”  
— and —  
“PANAMIN BADMAN”  
—  
THURS., AUGUST 17  
“DAWN PATROL”

**CARBON UNITED CHURCH**

W. J. McDANNOLD, B.A., B.D.  
Minister:

Mrs. A. F. McKibbin, Organist

Sermon Topic Sunday, August 13, 1939  
“What Can be Said About the Resurrection of the Dead.”  
Carbon, 11:00 a.m. Beiseker, 3:00 p.m.  
Irricana, 7:30 p.m.  
Sunday School 12:10 a.m.



SUNDAY, AUGUST 13  
Evening ..... 7:30 p.m.  
Sunday School ..... 12:10 p.m.  
Choir Practice every Tuesday, 7 p.m.  
A.Y.P.A.—Meetings every second and fourth Tuesday.

REV. S. EVANS, Rector

**READ THE ADS.****FREUDENTHAL BAPTIST CHURCH**

AUGUST 13, 1939

ZION CHURCH—  
10 a.m.—Sunday School  
11 a.m.—Preaching Service  
7 p.m.—B.Y.P.U. Meeting.  
Choir will sing Duet by Estella and Vernon Alf.

Address the minister.

Wednesday Night Choir Practice.

Freudenthal Church—Night Right

Church practice.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

REV. FREDERICK ALF, Pastor

**ORDER YOUR**

**Counter Check Books**  
FROM  
**THE CARBON CHRONICLE**



ASK FOR PRICES

**Economical Housewives**

There was a day when the housewives bought the faraway “bargain” in the belief that it was good business to save a few pennies. But experience taught them a few things. Today’s housewives do not buy blindly. They examine the article first and when satisfied with the product they pay a fair price at home. It is economical to make your purchases in CARBON

**THE CARBON CHRONICLE**

Issued Every Thursday at  
CARBON, ALBERTA  
Member Alberta Division Canadian  
Western Newspaper Association  
EDOUARD J. ROULEAU,  
Editor and Publisher

**EXCHANGE RIGHTS ON  
AUTO DRIVING**

Granting of reciprocal license plates  
privileges so far as motorists from this  
part of Canada visiting old country  
will not have to take out new licenses  
has been taken up by the Alberta Motor  
A. Society, acting in co-operation  
with the Alberta Motor Vehicle Com-  
mission and officials of the provincial gov-  
ernment.

For some years British motorists  
have been allowed to drive their cars  
in this province without the need for a  
license. All they have been required  
to do is to present on pleasure with a period  
of six months, to register with the R.E.M.V.P. within 24 hours after arrival  
and to compensate their car on Alberta  
highways.

In view of the courtesy being ex-  
tended to these courtesy meetings  
in other provinces, it has been  
suggested to the British trans-  
port minister that similar privileges  
should be given to Canadian motorists  
in the old country.

Such strong support has been given  
to the proposal, particularly by the Royal  
Automobile Club of London, that  
black-hatted hopes of a satisfactory ar-  
rangement were being negotiated.

**AN AUTO RECORD BROKEN**

Twenty years ago in Cranbrook, B.C.—Alta., a record was broken in the  
local district last Friday by V. H. Grey,  
Holder's White Steamer and driven by  
H. P. Patrick Baker's chauffeur, Mr.  
John Baker. Mr. Patrick, wife, R.  
E. Beeston and E.H. Smith, all natives  
of Wimberley at 9:00 in the morning  
and arrived at Cranbrook at 7:40 in  
the evening, having stopped at various  
points en route for refreshments, making  
the total net time of covering  
the 95 miles, five hours and forty  
minutes. The remarkable feature of  
this was the fact that neither going  
or coming were they compelled to  
make a single stop on the road, nor  
was there any difficulty in finding  
gasoline or oil. Mr. Baker had no  
good reason to feel proud of the record  
he made.

A country boy was taken on as a page  
in a wealthy family. One evening  
just before dark, after having been  
called up to the drawing room, he  
returned to the kitchen laughing  
heartily.

“What's the matter?” asked the cook.

“Why,” said the boy, “there are 12  
of us up there and not one of them  
could draw the curtains. They had to  
send for me to do it!”

**Snicklefritz-----**

“I run things in this house” as-  
serted the husband as he continued to  
push the vacuum cleaner.

“Ah, me,” sighed the gossipy female  
baker, “one half the world does not  
know how the other half lives.” And  
she pointed her finger at the foot of the  
oldish bachelor at the foot of the  
table. “It isn't your fault if it  
doesn't know.”

Boss: “Boss, you the firmness of  
character that enables a person to go  
to work and do his duty in the face of in-  
gratitude, criticism, and heartless ridi-  
cule.”

Applicant: “Well, I cooked for a  
camping party last summer.”

There is the story of the lady, who,  
during the war, was doing her bit by  
engaging in recruiting. She was  
across a peaceful-looking Irishman  
making a milkshake.

“Why aren't you at the front?”  
“She's a numbskull,” was the quiet reply,  
“there's devil a drop of milk at that end.”

Tommy: “What is the difference be-  
tween a statesman and a politician?”

Indy: “A statesman, Tommy, usually  
wants to do something for his country,  
and a politician wants to do his  
country for something.”

**HAVE YOU HEARD THIS ONE**

Charles Wilson, the amateur mat-  
erialist, got this off his cuff and seemed  
to get away with it. If he can, surely  
we can: “A colored man, on hearing  
the news of the birth of his sixteenth  
child, said to his wife: ‘I'm afraid that if  
another came he would kill himself.  
In due course the sixteenth child  
arrived. Some weeks later the  
doctor who had been attending at their  
home met the colored man on the street and twisted him about  
failing to commit suicide. The man  
explained that he had just had that  
child come. I went out to the orchard and  
had a nose in the end of a  
rope. I then put those around my  
neck. I then took another over a  
limb of the tree and I started to pull.  
But just then I happened to think  
‘Suppose you is hangin' the wrong  
man?' So, doctor, I desisted.”

**Commercial Printing**

Do not try to economize on necessary expenses. Neatly printed business stationery is just as important to your business as any other of your necessary expenses, and it is poor economy to do without it. Blank writing paper and forms on which your name is written in ink do not raise the prestige of your business. And if it's economy that you want, see us and find that our new prices are most reasonable.

**The Carbon Chronicle****BEER****IS DOUBLY REFRESHING  
ON HOT SUMMER DAYS**

A glass of cool, refreshing beer picks you up  
and cools you down! It also supplies body  
elements lost through excessive heat.

**INSIST ON ALBERTA MADE BEERS**  
PRODUCTS OF THE BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

This Adv. is not inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board or by the Government of the Province of Alberta.

**MARQUIS LOSES FIRST PLACE  
IN THE WESTERN PROVINCES**

For the first time in about 24 years, Marquis, that fine sterling variety, which for so long has occupied first place in the West, has now been displaced by a new foreign variety.

The annual survey made by the Scarb. Grain Company on the distribution of wheat varieties over the West, reveals that Thresher is now the dominant variety for the three Western Provinces, having increased from 14.1 per cent in 1938 to 16.9 per cent in 1939. Marquis comes next, now occupying 32.2 per cent of the wheat acreage as compared with 54.4 per cent in 1938. Durum, third in 1938, is now in third place, being seeded now on 12.1 per cent of the acreage, as compared with 10.1 per cent a year ago. Garbanzo, fifth in 1938, is now in fourth place, now occupying 4.7 per cent of the acreage as compared with 8.1 per cent in 1938. Durum, too, has grown from nine acres per cent as compared with 4.5 per cent reward, though it has lost ground. Renown now occupies 1.2 per cent of the acreage and types 12-100, which was once popular with negligible quantities last year.

Thresher, it will be remembered, is the dominant variety in both Renown and Ayrton, Renown and Regent next year, and in future years, therefore, will no doubt substantially cut down the lead now held by Thresher.

**RY-LAW NO. 71A**

Providing for the Licensing  
Inspecting and Regulating of  
Dairies and Vendors of Milk.

Notice is hereby given that By-Law No. 71A has recently been passed by Council of the City of Carbon and that in future all vendors of milk must comply with all rules and regulations of the said by-law, copy of which may be obtained from the office of the Secretary-treasurer.

This by-law requires that in addition to compliance with all regulations, a license fee of \$15 per year shall be paid by all persons selling milk within the village limits.

**VILLAGE OF CARBON,  
Alex Reid, Sec.-Treas.**

• In this great new Good-year for 1939 engineering provides a compressed tread . . . a new kind of tread that resists cutting, bruising and wear gives you MORE MILES . . . greater non-skid life than any other tire.

G-100 is a supple, cool-running, easy-steering tire with full centre-traction tread . . . guards against skid or slip in any direction. It costs no more than any standard tire! See the G-100 . . . today!

**BUY IN CARBON****A Successful  
Advertiser's Ideas**

John Wannamaker, founder of the John Wannamaker store, Philadelphia, was the first advertising genius in the retail advertising field. In addition to the novelty of his advertising, he kept persistently at it. He once said:

“Continuous advertising, like continuous work, is most effective. If there is any enterprise in the world that a quitter should leave alone, it is advertising. Advertising does not jerk; it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases day by day, year by year, until it exerts an irresistible power. To discontinue your advertisement is the same as taking down your sign. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising.”

**WANNAMAKER WAS RIGHT, AND HE PROVED IT  
BY BUILDING UP A BIG BUSINESS!**

FOLLOW HIS EXAMPLE BY ADVERTISING  
PERSISTENTLY AND CONSISTENTLY IN

**The Carbon Chronicle**